

Keeping Whitsuntide Holidays in Parliament.

General Boulanger and the Ministerial Crisis in France.

Coal Mine Explosion in Scotland—Newsp Notes.

The "dull, dreary dirge of declamation" in the alleged coercion bill has ceased for a few days in the British Parliament, and the tired legislators are enjoying the brief holidays that come at Whitsuntide. In this interval of passing a restrictive law on some peculiar manifestations of Irish "constituent" agitation, the leaders of the British House of Commons are to the seaside and country. T. P. O'Connor writes in his usual vigorous fashion to THE GLOBE, and sings his doleful predictions around in lively style. He says:

"It is the general expectation that ministers will adopt strong measures to push coercion rapidly through after the vacation. The last night of the bill in the House of Commons showed shameful tyranny on the part of the government. Clauses were pushed through before one word of discussion was allowed."

"The bitter feeling that has been for some time growing in Parliament between the organs of the ministerial and opposition benches is increasing every hour, and the topics are less brutal in their denunciations than at the start, owing to the more temperate remarks of the opposition."

"There is a faint sound to the next few days. The old gag, 'South O'Brien was unequal war on the heights of Clontarf,' is revived, with slight variations."

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make a reputation for itself by inaugurating economical methods of administration.

In an interview published in the Voltaire, General Boulanger is represented as saying that if he were omitted from the cabinet he would simply return to his old place in the army. Boulanger is reported as saying that he found that France had been asleep for 15 years. He awakened her to a sense of dignity, and the moral effect has been the revival of military ardor in provinces far from the frontier. The army under his guidance, he added, "has shown no uniform desire for war. I do not fear to say that we are ready, but there are no proofs that I have overheard."

When General Boulanger learned that the Chamber of Deputies had rejected the bill, he went to see the president of the Chamber of Deputies, and offered to resign. He said that he was ready to leave the ministry of war if such action would be taken. The Chamber of Deputies, however, refused to accept his resignation. The Chamber of Deputies, however, refused to accept his resignation. The Chamber of Deputies, however, refused to accept his resignation.

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DEATHS DOINGS.

Major Ben: Perley Poore, the Distinguished Journalist.

Hon. John K. Tarbox, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts.

Other Noted People Who Have Joined the Great Majority.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Major Ben: Perley Poore died at 12:42 o'clock this morning.

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York, where he entered the General Theological Seminary. He was ordained deacon July 4, 1830, and his first charge was a parish at West Chester. Then he went to St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, and there labored 20 years. After accepting the rectorship of the Church of the Epiphany, next of the Church of the Covenant. He was an able preacher and writer.

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both parties held their own pretty well. In the Senate, Senator Riddleberger's homecoming vote made a clean sweep for the Democrats. The Republican ticket in the Democratic ticket by a large majority.

Augusta and Frederick counties, the Republican ticket by a large majority.

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DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

New York Car Stables Burned—Loss \$1,000,000.

1600 Horses Perish—A Factory and Tenement Houses Destroyed.

Awful Loss of Life at the Burning of a Parisian Theatre.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Planes broke out at 1:30 a. m. in the end of the Belt line stables on Tenth Avenue between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets. The building was entirely destroyed with 1600 horses and nearly all the cars in the building.

The stable was a fireproof building, and covered a square block, reaching back to Eleventh Avenue. The upper stories were occupied by the repair shops and combustible material which blazed as soon as touched by the fire. The cars were situated in the southeast corner. They were in flames so quickly that there was no chance to save the books of the company.

About 2 o'clock the flames "blew" three streets, and were on the alert, calling all the engines below Fifty-ninth street as far as Fourteenth street to the scene of the fire.

This was the second time that call has been sent since Chief McCreary in Harlem July 4, a year ago.

The flames spread with frightful rapidity, and within 15 or 20 minutes after the first alarm was sounded the burning was all on fire, and shortly after the roof fell.

A strong wind prevailed, and the block of six-story tenement houses on the east side of the avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, was on fire.

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MEXICO SHAKEN.

Severe Earthquake Shocks Alarm the People While Still in Bed—No Fatalities Reported.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 29.—A heavy earthquake shock was felt in this city and throughout the valley early this morning, exactly 2:20 o'clock, there was felt a violent shaking of the earth, or sort of lifting motion, which lasted five or six seconds. Next came, preceded by a low roar, and accompanied by a stiff breeze, a violent oscillation of the earth from east to west which shook nearly every one, lasting as it did 30 seconds. Houses swayed as if they were ships at sea, and persons arising from their beds in many cases thrown with force to the floor. Bells rang in the hotels, and everywhere doors were forced open. Then came still another oscillation of much violence, proceeding from north to south. This time the shaking was more violent, and pictures were demolished in several houses. Then followed a scene of general confusion, doors being forced open, and persons dazed and staggering themselves and all objects around them.

Reports received today by Governor Comonfort from the interior of the State of Mexico, that the earthquake had done much damage to the place, doors were opened all through the place, and the night watchman was awakened by the shaking of the building. The water in the swimming tank used by the soldiers was disturbed, and the clock everywhere was stopped and there was general consternation. The earthquake was a still storm and another shock was predicted.

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**Boston Weekly Globe.**  
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1887.

**PREMIUMS WITHDRAWN.**

The Waterbury Watch premium is withdrawn with this issue, and will never be offered again. We have 36 watches in stock, which we will give, as per advertised terms, to the 36 subscribers whose orders are received first.

On July 1 all of the Book premiums will be withdrawn, which leaves only six weeks in which subscribers can secure one of these invaluable and inexpensive gifts. Order at once if you wish to secure a watch or a book.

**SEVERAL NEW FEATURES.**

Will commend themselves to subscribers and make The Weekly Globe more desirable than ever before. Talmage's sermons, a condensed summary of American news of the week, a brief history of the week's doings abroad, illustrated fashions, fancy-work, etc., for the ladies, will now appear in every issue. During the summer, short stories, instead of serials, will be given. They will be furnished by popular writers.

**CAN YOU FORM A CLUB?**

Perhaps you are the only subscriber to The Globe in your town. If you are, why not help the Democratic party, and give your neighbors some better reading than they are having, by getting them to subscribe. See rates, the last column of fourth page. If you secure three subscribers at \$1 each, you can have a fourth copy free for your own use.

**HAS YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRED?**

When you renew, why not form a club, and help make converts to the Democratic party? Any one can form a club, and you can get quite a number to subscribe without much of an exertion. All you have to do if you wish to form a club is to send for poster, sample copies of the Globe, and all of which are furnished free. Form club and make more Democrats in your town.

**THE LATE JOHN E. TARBOR.**

By the death of Hon. JOHN E. TARBOR the Democratic party loses one of its distinguished leaders and the State of Massachusetts one of her most capable and conscientious public officials. He was always a staunch Democrat, and brought to the service of his party abilities of a high order. He was, while his strength lasted, one of the most eloquent men on the political platform, and many of his public addresses during the past 20 years were models of style. Mr. TARBOR entered public life very young, and though he had not yet reached 60 years of age, he had served his fellow-citizens in a wide variety of positions and filled them all with credit. He served as a soldier in the war of the rebellion, and was elected many times to the Legislature, twice to the majority of his city and once to Congress from his district. As State insurance commissioner, to which place he was appointed by Governor BUTLER, Mr. TARBOR had proved himself a painstaking and resolute official. In the councils of the Democratic party he was a valued member, and in its battles he was always to the front. Personally he had the respect of men of all parties, and his amiable and sunny nature easily won him the friendship of all who came into close contact with him.

**THE FEAR OF THE FOREIGNERS.**

In a recent speech, much commented upon, Hon. CHANCEY M. DEWEY of New York gave expression to the increasing fear of foreign immigration, which a minority of the American people appear to feel. Such a fear is un-American. Fear of the foreign immigrant testifies to a still lingering unbelief in the fundamental truths of our national institutions. It goes to justify those who insist that no democracy has ever yet been established that has perfect confidence in itself.

We are all descendants of English, French, Irish, Dutch, Spanish, African or other foreigners. And it shows a strange national inconsistency when we—every one of us—immigrants or descendants of immigrants—so far offend upon our own grandfathers as to propose a national restriction against the foreign immigration of today.

If we carried this principle out to its logical conclusion we would immediately vacate the American continent and give it up to the Indians. They are the only non-immigrants.

It is in accordance with true democratic principles to open our doors to all foreigners and let them come in. The more we get the better it is for us and for them. The American stomach is still strong enough to digest them all. It can assimilate them and grow stronger in the process. Some of them, it is true, may be bomb-throwers. Out of the millions of foreigners that have sought our shores we have had a dozen or two of this kind. But we turn all of them over to their own places. If the workshop, the farm and the schoolhouse receive most of them, the hopelessly bad and vicious gravitate, as inevitably as the hopelessly bad and vicious American gravitates, to the penitentiary and the gallows. We have institutions admirably adapted to them all. The American stomach can digest them.

There need be no fear that the bomb-thrower will thrive in America. He is the abortive child of modern ideas married to medieval institutions. He is, with great provocation, an animated rebellion against those institutions. He has become so used to rebelling while living under the old-world tyrannies, that here in this country he keeps on rebelling upon the moment of habit. He will either get over it or get hung. There is no real cause for general alarm. He will not in either case leave behind him any descendants.

Even if restrictive laws were passed against these so-called dangerous immigrants, there is no way of enforcing them. No immigrant will confess that he is dangerous. We cannot go through every im-

migrant ship with a catechism; and there are practical difficulties in the way of discovering a man's moral character by interviewing him. If we restrict some we must restrict all. By this method, to be sure, we would keep out JOHANN MOST. We would also keep out ALEXANDER HAMILTON, and CARL SCHURZ, a LOUIS ADAMS, and a JOHN DEVERE O'BRIEN. The books would balance out the wrong side.

Another objection to immigration arises from the ignorant fear that somehow these foreigners are to enter into destructive competition with our native-born population, and take the bread from the mouths of the poor man's children. But every immigrant, generally speaking, brings two strong arms with him, and the energy of two arms, well applied, is capable of supporting six mouths with good bread, and not steal it. The more people there are in a country, properly distributed, the more energy there is devoted to material improvement and industrial enterprises.

There are not too many people, and probably never will be; for every man born into the world adds just so much to its total energies, and every man with a few important exceptions is capable of taking care of himself and paying his poll-tax; and no man can take care of himself, in any legitimate business, without improving the world.

This unrestricted immigration, which so alarms a few timid souls, is but one of the agencies toward the evolution of the great composite American race of the future. A new race, grown from the amalgamation of all races—similar to all races and yet distinct from all—is gradually being evolved in this country.

**SUSPICIOUS JEFFERSONIANISM.**

We observe that of late several of our Republican contemporaries are disposed to adopt the Jeffersonian idea that the best government is that which governs least. The doctrine is a good one, but the Republican party has never accepted or acted upon it, and its praises have a suspicious sound when sung by Republican organs.

Here, for example, is the Providence Journal, an excellent paper, but thoroughly committed to the Hamiltonian theories of national government and to the Republican party, which has always been their faithful exponent, professing its alarm at the encroachment of the government upon matters heretofore left to individual and private adjustment. Our Providence contemporary condemns the employers' liability bill, recently passed in this State, on the Jeffersonian ground that "it brings in the government to interfere in the private arrangements and agreements of individuals, whereas in any just view of social life these should be left to the determination of those who enter upon them."

Now we believe in JEFFERSON'S teachings as the wisdom of limiting government as much as possible, and leaving the largest freedom of action to the individual. Yet we realize that Massachusetts has at least placed on her statute book a law making employers liable to compensate the families of men killed or injured while in their employment, and through the negligence or carelessness of other employees acting as the employer's agent. The Providence Journal cries out against this new law, as a step toward those "social relations under which the government dictates to each citizen the conditions on which he shall make his business arrangements."

Other Republican organs strike the same note in commenting not only upon this bill, but upon the Interstate Commerce act, and the Saturday half-holiday act just enacted in New York. The workmen ought not to miss the point of the new zeal of the Republican press for the Jeffersonian theory of government. Every one of these laws are aimed to limit and restrain the powers of corporations and compel them to extend a humane recognition of the rights and the wrongs of their employees.

When the great railroad corporations were asking for their charters and franchises; when they were getting acts passed under which they could grab the public domain by millions of acres at a grab; when they were besieging Congress and State legislatures for acts giving them all manner of special privileges, the Republican party and its press had no fears lest we should be governed too much and legislated too liberally. It is only when acts are passed limiting or reducing hours of labor, curtailing the powers of railroads, combining over trade and commerce, and fixing freight exorbitant or making employees liable to pay damages for their killed and wounded employees, that papers like the Providence Journal begin to tremble lest we be governed too much.

Whenever a workman reads in a Republican paper a eulogy of THOMAS JEFFERSON and his great idea that the best of government is that which governs least, he may be sure that it is merely pleading for the great capitalists and corporations against some wholesome and necessary law for the protection and defense of his labor. WENDELL PHILLIPS hit the nail on the head when he said that the Republican party had become nothing more than "a watch dog at the door of the money power."

**LESSONS OF IMMIGRATION.**

The large number of people who have come to the United States during the past month is a cheering sign that the business of this country is in a healthy state, and that there are new fields of labor for new men. It is flattering to America, but it is for the old world, whose chief exports seem to be humanity?

People do not quit their birthplace except in hope of bettering their condition. Man is a home-loving animal. The love of his birthplace and the scenes of his childhood cling to him through life, and when old age approaches he hopes to come back to the old home and be buried by the side of his ancestors. There are hundreds of wealthy merchants in Boston today, who were born in the country, and who have purchased and kept up the family roof on account of this love.

No race on earth has the affection for home, for parents and kindred, more strongly developed than the Irish. The man with a drop of Celtic blood in his veins will deny himself and deprive his own family in order that his father and mother may live in comfort. In spite of this, the tables of immigration show that a large majority of the new arrivals have come from Ireland.

The reason is not far to seek. The people of Ireland are poor. They have hoped and toiled and waited for remedial legislation for years, but England has refused their prayers. It is now a question of life and death. The people must quit home and seek a living elsewhere or starve. Hence this wonderful exodus to America. Their island home is dear as ever to them. It is sanctified by the prayers and tears of ancestors, and around it cling their fondest dreams. They had hoped to see it re-

deemed, but they could wait no longer. Their alternative was to stay and starve and die, or to go, live and be free.

The exodus is at once compulsory to the United States and the very harshest censure on England's oppressive policy.

Some estimate on the value of MOZART'S life may be formed from the fact that Governor ALGER has just paid \$60,000 for "The Last Moments of Mozart."

A Kentucky professor announces that he has discovered the star of Bethlehem. As yet it is not visible outside of the blue grass region. The observation of an average Kentuckian is very keen. They are also reported to have powerful glasses.

"I don't want it," said Secretary GARLAND, when asked about the vacancy on the Supreme bench. There are plenty of good men left, however.

The late Mr. JOHN BUTE HOLMES of Plainfield, N. J., had his funeral given at the residence of his wife, Mrs. J. B. Holmes, who was claimed to be his widow. He left a farm. If he hadn't at least six he would have been absent.

After all the enormous losses of memory in the Pacific railroad investigation, it turns out that enough new facts have been let loose to base a suit for \$3,000,000 against Jay Gould and President SAOZ. Railroad magnates should have good memories, or none at all.

President CLEVELAND has gone fishing and set the other great men of the land and the agencies toward the evolution of the great composite American race of the future.

Queen VICTORIA likes SALISBURY and detests GLADSTONE. And yet if GLADSTONE'S home rule bill had gone through there would have been more jubilee in VICTORIA'S jubilee.

N. Y. Herald: Louisiana has the prohibition of the sale of liquor abolished the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS is right when he says that the great result, and the most fortunate one of the election of 1864, "was not so much the choice of a certain candidate for the presidency, as it was the plain demonstration that one-half of the people of this country are not its enemies."

That Standard Oil conspiracy is the biggest thing of its kind in the world. What's the matter with it for a national issue?

New Hampshire lost over \$900,000 by fire during the past four months, while the annual loss for the last 10 years has been but \$875,000. This seems to spoil the "law of averages" as laid down by insurance companies.

An English magazine writer says that profanity is contagious, and that one person who swears will give the habit to a whole family. Very true. The disease is also frequently contracted from having a badly constructed telephone in the house.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH closed the Hungarian Diet with assurances of lasting peace. Several other nations should try the same kind of dish.

BISMARCK'S worst enemies ought to feel mollified—his twinges of rheumatism are coming oftener and worse.

Two officials of the Canadian Pacific railway were lately burned in effigy at Winnipeg. The same avenue to fame open to the other by effigy, and many of the modern states so much like effigies that it is hard to draw the line between them.

England is getting a very close grip on the financial affairs of Mexico. Our sister republic is deeply in debt to John Bull, and John talks of foreclosing. His movements in that direction need watching.

Record: A Western city marshal is covered by a pocket-knife the boots of the boys he finds bathing in a prohibited place. He evidently has a great head. Probably he lets gamblers and other offenders alone.

Virginia is fast breaking loose from MARSH'S grip. If it had not been for the English bondholders the Old Dominion would have escaped dishonor much sooner.

New Jersey citizens are to erect a monument to General MCLELLAN. "Little Mac" was a fine-looking man and a brave officer. Why not put up a statue?

The highest kicker in the world is at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. His name is FRANCIS B. FOGG, record 9 feet 3 inches. "He kicks like FOGG," should be added to the phrase books at once.

Secretary BAYARD has advertised in Europe asking for information concerning a wealthy American woman who left this country in 1862, and was last seen in Berlin in December, 1886. Most American ladies are able to look out for themselves.

The bodies of 600 dead Chinamen will be disinterred this week and shipped to the "Flower Kingdom" for final burial. Why not send a few living ones back as well? Dead Chinamen do not come in competition with free labor.

The trustees of Harvard College have paid \$6000 for a "serpent mound" in Ohio. They will spare no expense to keep the students away from the saloons of Boston.

A. K. OWEN'S socialistic column in Mexico is said to be a dismal failure. The American press is laughing at it. Owen has tried to reach up and get hold of the sword of heaven, and the prayer of the Northern people, and the prayer of the Southern people, and the prayer of the English people, and the prayer of the French people, and the prayer of the German people, and the prayer of the Italian people, and the prayer of the Spanish people, and the prayer of the Portuguese people, and the prayer of the Russian people, and the prayer of the Austrian people, and the prayer of the Prussian people, and the prayer of the Sardinian people, and the prayer of the Neapolitan people, and the prayer of the Sicilian people, and the prayer of the Venetian people, and the prayer of the Lombard people, and the prayer of the Piedmontese people, and the prayer of the Genoese people, and the prayer of the Ligurian people, and the prayer of the Etruscan people, and the prayer of the Tuscan people, and the prayer of the Umbrian people, and the prayer of the Sabine people, and the prayer of the Campanian people, and the prayer of the Lucanian people, and the prayer of the Bruttian people, and the prayer of the Salernitan people, and the prayer of the Beneventan people, and the prayer of the Avellanese people, and the prayer of the Fundanese people, and the prayer of the Stabianese people, and the prayer of the Sorrentine people, and the prayer of the Capuan people, and the prayer of the Ardeatin people, and the prayer of the Tiberine people, and the prayer of the Albanese people, and the prayer of the Lavinian people, and the prayer of the Ardeatin people, and the prayer of the Tiberine people, and the prayer of the Albanese people, and the prayer of the Lavinian people.

So the sergeant took the circle, Worn so long ago; And through years of weary waiting, Hope now growing, now abating, Then he found and gave to me, The inscription plain to see, "As I love, love me."

Soldier brave and soldier young, In the long ago; Thy and truly shall be sung, How thy heart with sorrow hung, When thy darling left thee, Cherished still, he never took, With his love-note softly spoken, "As I love, love me."

Bride of woods and bride of death, In the long ago; Loving thee with his last breath, Praying friends to know, No more hand might touch that ring, No more voice his sorrow sing, Only one both loved, must see, "As I love, love me."

So the little token found me, In the long ago; Worn of the gentlest dear, As the years came near and near, And the lost one seen all day, In the golden band unbroken, All the meaning that may be, In the note so sadly given, "As I love, love me."

Boston, Mass., 1887. KATE TARRANT WOODS.

**MR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.**

**Before the National Drill Encampment.**

**He Compares the Armies of Bible Times With Those of Recent Years.**

The Bitter Spiritual Feeling of 1862 and Friendliness of Today Contrasted.

**OVER FIFTY YEARS A SHOWMAN.**

**Death of Lewis B. Lent, Aged 74, and Weighing 300 Pounds.**

New York, May 28.—Lewis B. Lent, for 50 years a showman, died suddenly Thursday evening at his residence, 246 Lexington street, at the age of 74 years, leaving a widow, one son, L. B. Lent, and one daughter. His funeral took place from the house at 3.30 o'clock tomorrow morning, and the interment will be in the family vault at Somers, Westchester county, the town in which he was born.

Mr. Lent was very stout, weighing over 300 pounds, but enjoyed good health, save that he was for years afflicted with a cough and labored respiration.

He began his career in the show business when only 10 years old. His father, Benjamin Lent, was a showman of the "Barnum and Bailey" variety, and he followed in his footsteps. He was the first elephant exhibited in America. He heard of the arrival of the elephant in New York when at church one Sunday, and he went to see it. He bought the wonder and took it home. A stock company was immediately formed among the neighbors to boom the elephant. The show was a success, and Mr. Lent was a success.

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**THE GREAT NATURAL CURIOSITY IN MEETING HOUSE POND, NEWBURY.**

The floating island is the greatest natural curiosity now known in New England. It is a small island, about 100 feet long and 50 feet wide, and it floats in the water. It is a natural curiosity, and it is a great attraction to the people of Newbury.

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**THE CHRISTIAN PATRIOTISM.**

And gratitude not only of this soldierly here present, but of all the people, by putting before them the difference between the times when the soldiers of all nations meet in peace and the times when they meet in combat.

Contrast the feeling of sectional bitterness in 1862 with the feeling of sectional unity in 1887. The feeling of sectional bitterness in 1862 was a feeling of sectional bitterness, and the feeling of sectional unity in 1887 was a feeling of sectional unity.

**AN INCIDENT OF THE CIVIL WAR.**

On my finger I've a token Of the long ago; Days when wars seldom broke, When love lived, though oft unspoken, When we waited for the day, When we waited for the day.

**THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.**

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**WHEN THE WIRES ERR.**

**Queer Complications Caused by Telegraphic Blunders.**

**A Big Order for Caps that a Large Headed Operator Sent.**

A Base Ball Game in Congress and a Lively Course.

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